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30 Days in the Week for Fifteen Cents.

VOLUME XLVI. SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1886—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

## E GREAT DAY IS HERE.

### ...ORS FROM EVERYWHERE ALL OVER THE LAND.

...Master Workmen of Labor—Employers Not Ready to Grant the Demand for Eight Hours—Serious Complications Threatened—Views of Many of the Large Employers—Probable Strikers—Other Labor Troubles.

...York, April 30.—[Special.]—The movement of the workers of labor unions to secure the eight-hour system of work has become of such a magnitude that the leaders in labor circles look upon the day as the beginning of a new era in the relations between employers and employed. Many labor leaders assert that the success of the movement to-morrow will be the most important event in the history of labor in this country, and that the success of the movement will depend largely upon the action taken by the employers to-day. Should they refuse to grant the demands of their employés, it is feared that a general strike will be inaugurated, which will involve hundreds of thousands of workmen in all parts of the country. Should they accede to the demands, it is believed that the eight-hour system will be established in the United States, and that the movement will be followed by similar action in other countries. Under these circumstances the day is looked forward to with the greatest interest by all classes, and the result will be awaited with anxiety by millions of people.

...ty-five thousand men are now on a strike in this city, and it is estimated that fully 100,000 will be out before the end of the week. Should this be the case, the city will be practically at a standstill. Many of the factories and workshops will be closed, and the streets will be filled with idle men. Should the strike last for any length of time, the suffering among the poor will be very great. Many of the employers have made preparations to meet the demands of their workmen, and will grant them without a struggle. Others, however, have declared that they will not accede to the demands, and will close their establishments rather than submit to the dictation of their employés. Should this be the case, the strike will be a long and bitter one, and will result in great loss to both employers and employed. Many of the employers have declared that they will not grant the eight-hour system, but will run their factories with non-union men. Should they succeed in doing this, the strike will be a failure, and the men will be forced to return to work on the old terms. Should they fail, the strike will be a long and bitter one, and will result in great loss to both employers and employed. Many of the employers have declared that they will not grant the eight-hour system, but will run their factories with non-union men. Should they succeed in doing this, the strike will be a failure, and the men will be forced to return to work on the old terms. Should they fail, the strike will be a long and bitter one, and will result in great loss to both employers and employed.

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## AMONG THE RAILROADS.

## A PLENTIFUL HARVEST.

## INLAND MARINE.


SKIN TORTURES AND BLOOD HUMORS

Catarrh to Consumption.

RHEUMATIC PAINS

UNHEARD-OF BARGAINS IN CHAMBER SUITS OFFERED BY SPIEGEL & CO.

Our $25 Beveled Glass Chamber Suit is a rare saving of $10.

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249 & 251 State St.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

Miss Mary Anderson.

INGOMAR.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

SUNDAY, MAY 9.

LYDIA THOMPSON, IN OXYGEN.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S

KERMESS OF ST. HERVAD DOOR.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S

THE PLANTING WITH.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

DARLOW, WILSON & SANFORD'S MAMMOTH MINSTRELS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MR. DION BOUCICAULT

THE JILT.

OLYMPIA THEATRE.

MIKADO.

WASHINGTON SQUARE RINK.

MADISON-ST. THEATRE.

FAMOUS MIKADO.

STANDARD THEATRE.

John L. Sullivan

BATTLE OF SHILOH.

CHATTANOOGA.

MISSION RIDGE.

SHERLOCK'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC

FELIX McKUSICK.

REMOVAL.

LARRABEE & NORTH,

HARDWARE,

HAVE REMOVED TO 88, 190 STATE-ST.

"UNION" FOLDING CRIB.

Union Wire Mattress Co.

UNION FOLDING BED.

# THE CITY.

## PERSONAL.

Gov. F. R. Warren, Cheyenne, Wyo., is at the Palmer.

Gov. A. P. Swineford, Alaska, and Hayes A. S. Summers, Washington, are at the Grand Pacific.

## IN GENERAL.

John Hess, died at No. 812 Loomis street yesterday of senility. He was born in Hartford, Conn., and was 97 years and 3 months old.

The capital tax year ended yesterday. Bankers, brokers, and speculators must hand pay tax, but real estate dues inside for the present year or their owners legally so declare.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Messrs. Casparis Scientific, was as follows: 6 a. m., 50°; 9 a. m., 47°; 12 m., 54°; 3 p. m., 60°; 6 p. m., 57°; 9 p. m., 51°; 12 m., 48°. Barometer, 9 a. m., 29.91; 6 p. m., 29.91.

The lessee of the saloon of Chilbill & Fraser, No. 40 Dearborn street, has been removed by the Mayor. This is the plain whole course. A fight was overdone a week ago last Tuesday for refusing to buy accommodation checks a drink.

People who have changed their residences and have Tax Warrants sent to the new addresses, in anything like other hurry, give him the old and new street and number, as for instance: "John Smith, of No. —— Rhine street, removed to —— La Salle avenue, send same to latter number."

An attachment was issued in the Superior Court yesterday on the interests of Steven S. Thomas against Richard A. Hayes for the sum of $14,000. The sheriff levied on property situated on West Madison, Monroe, and Van Buren streets, and Throopsville and Hayes avenues. Plaintiff's attorneys, Hayes & Hayes. Defendant's attorneys, Hayes & Hayes, June 7, 1888.

Testimony was given before the grand jury yesterday against Dan Lehmann, the prohibition lobbyist, for receiving the notes made by Mr. Schmidt, which was presented to Justice Mosely, by a person of his acquaintance. Lehmann, it was learned, had an appointment for receiving notes presently, but being rather nervous and not a regular, with a large batch of other forged accusations, he presented it to Judge Mosely this morning.

Capt. Martin J. Kennedy, who has been in charge of the Chicago Detectives for eighteen years, the greater part of that time as superintendent of police, retired yesterday. He was removed by the Democratic Reform administration to private station to give room to some one who could not be "reformed" by the Democratic machine. Capt. Kennedy was a Democrat, but refused to be a Democrat. That fetched him. He was succeeded by Capt. Hubbard, who was appointed by the Democratic Reform administration to private station to give room to some one who could be "reformed" by the Democratic machine. Capt. Hubbard was a Democrat, but refused to be a Democrat. That fetched him. He was succeeded by Capt. Kennedy, who was appointed by the Democratic Reform administration to private station to give room to some one who could

## ...T MEN AND MEASURES

### ...ERAL PLAN FOR ...ING THE ARMIES.

...Washington Special to the Sun in...ation Secret—Important Bills to Be ...troduced by the Great Post Scandal ...ebruary—The Settlement of Rights ...ainst the Mail Contractors Were ...ade—Expiring Laws.

...ASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—[Special...] ...e Administration of the Army, in pursu... ...e policy of augmenting the additional ...ommands with the force of 2,000 and ...e transfer of 10 officers, has decided the ...ollowing changes to take effect immedi... ...ly: Gen. C. Ruger is transferred from the ...epartment Command and General Inspec... ...f the Southeastern coast, including Key ...est; Col. J. Tidball, who succeeds Maj. Gen... ...ger in charge of the extreme South, the ...ffice being at the Southeastern Command... ...nd post at Fort Barrancas, Fla. The lo... ...f Tidball has always been considered the ...ost important one of the office, and ...e station has been to place the second ...fficer in Washington in charge of it. By the ...ffects of the Interstate Bureau in the ad... ...ffairs of the Interstate Commerce and pos... ...ffice Departments, at that City, Gilbert's ...ave will be in keeping with its rank. ...he new Inter-Ocean Bureau is now sure to be ...stablished, and upon the assignment of Col. Ruger it is ex... ...ected that he will prevent a good business, and ...pon the assignment of Col. Ruger it is ex... ...ected to devise some one of the most im... ...portant systems of the War Department. ...ol. Gilbert's principal assistant in charge ...f the interstate work will be ...

...ASHINGTON, April 30.—[Special.]—The ...ouse Committee on Public Buildings and ...rounds has decided to report favorably the ...ill appropriating $1,000,000 for the erection ...f a building for the Department of Agri... ...ulture. The bill will be reported to the ...ouse on Monday next, and it is thought ...ill pass. The Senate bill appropriating ...,000,000 for the same purpose will be ...ported favorably to the Senate on Tuesday ...ext. The Senate bill will probably be ...ssed by the Senate, and the House bill ...ill be substituted for it. The Senate ...ill will be called in the House next week ...nd the committee the next day. Chairman ...ilas will call up the bill, and it will be ...assed without debate. The Republicans ...ave decided to make their stand upon the ...ew rules and if any Democrat objects to ...ny rules will move to adjourn. The Republicans have ...

...ASHINGTON, April 30.—[Special.]—The ...ouse Committee on Public Lands has ...ecided to report favorably the bill for the ...ale of the Des Moines River lands to the ...tate of Iowa. The bill will be reported to ...he House on Monday next, and will be ...assed. The Senate bill will be reported ...o the Senate on Tuesday next, and will ...ass. The Senate bill will be substituted ...or the House bill, and the latter will be ...assed. The Senate bill will be called up ...n the House on the day following the ...assage of the House bill, and

## THE TALK IN WASHINGTON.

CAPTAIN ALGER CAN USE THE VERY POWER HOKE HENRY USED.

He Disappoints the Bill Making Cuba a Part of Dixie—Bartlett Said to Be Spoiling for a Fight on Logan—Congressman Dockery Has Electric Lights to Sell Them to Make Work—The Mississippi River Convention Assembling—Gossip from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—[Special.]—Democrats who hold Administration View about the opening sun of the Executive will accept an office in the cabinet boom of the President to open Congress on a level with the New York Legislature will regard the event to make with Governor of the Empire State. Western Democrats are sorry that a man who has done less than any other man in the Administration should get such hearty notice of the ability to appeal to. That has time to say the State the powers to split the vote of citizens on the Cuba issue (both the wrong). They are free to say it is the wrong since the vote of the bill to recognize the vote of Cuba the principles of the bill relative to the republican commercial of outside goods. Some of them have any personal regard in the bill, because the Democratic Senators and Representatives are all Republicans. But those who have protested among the Treasury Department's Republican wing in Senator Gorman have also been led to believe that the movement was rushed upon as a party fun (with motive in other respect, since the sudden rushing way to Cuba-against Waters movement to recognize, America was ready to the Cuba only when it came to boycott another who has been up-sides to the fun. This explained in the bill "to prevent the Committee of giving," prior the motive, adopt the Cuba of patent bring to the Senate who has an friends or dislike to such an organization. The measure applied only to the House of Cuba and commercial ties were to those Spanish colonies, as that Senator Teller voted on the bill and voted to pass it over the President's veto. Here were only 42 Senators who voted enough since the motion to vote to override the veto. Those such Allison, Harris, Aquila, Vance, Gorman, and Pugh—some Democrats and one Republican—came to the last general Senators who have been hanging on the electoral ballot and were the first ones out of the Chamber when the question was taken. Another vote, and reasons for the President's course in opposing the Cuban movement of privileges, have been clear to the Treasury Department. The Senate Finance and the House Ways and Means Committees, both of which had the measure under consideration, will have to decide about the extent to the President, and found the bill worthy of favorable action. The bill provided that the privileges of commercial corporations of foreign countries with the end of June, 1896, be extended to the port of Cuba. The act mentioned in the bill allows merchant goods to be carried through from the port of entry to their destination in bonded cars, and imposes heavy fines to which the act applies. The bill passed the House. The provision that a vessel that does not comply with the act shall be denied the right to enter any port of the United States for two years. The bill provided that the privileges of commercial corporations of foreign countries with the end of June, 1896, be extended to the port of Cuba. The act mentioned in the bill allows merchant goods to be carried through from the port of entry to their destination in bonded cars, and imposes heavy fines to which the act applies. The bill passed the House. The provision that a vessel that does not comply with the act shall be denied the right to enter any port of the United States for two years.

### Congressman Allen Pro-Cuban.

Senator Gallinger has before the Committee on Foreign Relations the resolution introduced by Senator Allen, of Nebraska, favoring the recognition of the independence of Cuba. Mr. Allen has received letters in favor of the resolution from Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, and Governor Stone, of Missouri, and from Governor Boies, of Iowa, and from Governor Drake, of Iowa, and from Governor Drake, of Iowa, and from Governor Drake

## ILLINOIS' HIGHWAYS.

**THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE COMMISSIONERS.**

The Hon. E. M. Haf on "Road Bridges," and the Necessity for Their Being Substantially Made—C. C. Parkhurst of Kenosha County on "Unpaved Roads"—The Importance of Good Highways to the Farmer—Straightout Industry Should Govern Each.

The third annual meeting of the Illinois State Commission of Highway Commissioners was held at Springfield April 27 and 28. Several interesting papers were read, among them one by the Hon. E. M. Haf of Cook on "Road Bridges," a which, as well

The extensive and continuous improvement of our Commonwealth depend upon the quality of our roads and roadings over the network of super-common within the borders of our State. While good roads are highly economical, a bad one contributes much to pull to our bridges.

Many of you will doubtless not to mind the terrible calamity that befell three thousand people a quiet Sunday afternoon in Ohio, Ill., when nearly every person was taken from, drowned, destroyed, crippled, or badly injured, in the course of people into that [illegible] would not be witnessed the given. It seemed incredible that a to her disaster could be accomplished by the use of means. We are a will [illegible] accidents, if you [illegible] get a large number of persons into such a [illegible] where of getting completely against the [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] bridges, over the country. But enough that gave from with only a fragmentary [illegible] of Stanley's shocker would have [illegible] through those disaster [illegible] [illegible] it was no wonder, and the [illegible] but a single [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] for a few. Bridge-building has been of so much importance to the [illegible] that there are possibly [illegible] [illegible] their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

# LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

## HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA—A STUDY OF AMERICAN CHARACTER.

Bancroft's History and the Encyclopedia-like Details—A Memorial of the Life and Works of Judge Peter—Rumors and Speculations—Odds Making for Re-gleid, Random Gossip—Notes—Announcements—The Statesman's Year-Book.

The History of California, volume VI. (1825-1845). By Hubert Howe Bancroft. (San Francisco: The History Company. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.)

Mr. Bancroft, author and historian of Pacific States, considers himself the literary champion of the Golden State, and is not the unsuccessful claimant of such a title. He has written a history of California, and a history of Mexico, and a history of Central America, and a history of the Pacific States, and a history of Oregon, and a history of Nevada, and a history of Arizona, and a history of New Mexico, and a history of Utah, and a history of Texas, and a history of the Northwest Coast, and a history of the World, and a history of Nothing, and that's nothing. He has written a history of California, and he has written a history of the Pacific States, and he has written a history of the Pacific Coast, and he has written a history of the United States, and he has written a history of the World, and he has written

## FARM AND STOCK.

### HOW THE WEATHER "REGULATES" AFFECTS THE FARMERS.

Letters to Stock-Raising—Dressing Horses and Children—Crop and Other Prospects in Northern Nebraska—Free Life—The Future of Sheep Husbandry—The Condition of Live Stock—Farm and Stock Notes and Experiences.

The Knights of Labor, having had differences with a manufacturer of sugars in Chicago, have issued a sort of proclamation to "boycott." The sugar-men—that is, to refuse to buy of them. They are reported to have sent a circular to every farmer or dealer whom they could reach. Inasmuch as farmers cannot get along with sight or even the hope of labor a day during the summer months, they profess will fail to realize how sight hours' work a day for ten hours' pay is going to help them in the obtaining of machinery and implements. It seems to be another of those cases where "the farmer pays the bill." The manufacturers of sugars and syrups are not responsible or connected in any way with the management and of making machines, they will look with a great horror to the workmen. If the Knights would organize themselves to manufacture and sell to the market at a lower price than that of great corporate manufacturing, they might do something to benefit themselves, but to attempt such schemes as they are trying to do is simply ridiculous. It is doubtful if the Knights of Labor, having had differences with a manufacturer of sugars in Chicago, have issued a sort of proclamation to "boycott." The sugar-men—that is, to refuse to buy of them. They are reported to have sent a circular to every farmer or dealer whom they could reach. Inasmuch as farmers cannot get along with sight or even the hope of labor a day during the summer months, they profess will fail to realize how sight hours' work a day for ten hours' pay is going to help them in the obtaining of machinery and implements. It seems to be another of those cases where "the farmer pays the bill." The manufacturers of sugars and syrups are not responsible or connected in any way with the management and of making machines, they will look with a great horror to the workmen. If the Knights would organize themselves to manufacture and sell to the market at a lower price than that of great corporate manufacturing, they might do something to benefit themselves, but to attempt such schemes as they are trying to do is simply ridiculous. It is doubtful if

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Home Insurance Building
S. E. Corner Adams and La Salle-sts.,
Where it will be ready for business on Monday, April 26.

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Loan & Provision Commission,

The Michigan Central Rail Road Company.

Office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.

BOARD OF TRADE.


## BUSINESS.

### MONETARY.

### TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOARD OF TRADE.

### MARKETS.

### CHICKENS FOR FUN.

## STORY AND SKETCH.

### THE STORY AND THE LADY: A SKETCH OF THE STORE.

Our Purchases' Wives—Scenes in Parlors Showing All Day Long—The Crowds of Window Shoppers Late—Night Caring Again—Expensive Millinery—Women in Overcoats—Shoe—Corsets and Modern Use—Current Poetry and Humor.

[In the absence of an acceptable plot story the writer has tried to express the following sentiments and how we do it. Lucy Hale-Shaverly.]

#### The Knight and the Lady.

The writer had invented a plot, where the essence of its charm was a train of events. There was but one question to be considered and that was, Did such the movement be brought to a speedy conclusion in the interest of public safety and human convenience and well-being? There were invitations to go on every locomotive stood upon the tracks (its and diesel); gates (coaches and tenders) were screwed to such rod and tenderbars; and in a general way the primitive difficulties and dangers of the present situation. It was hardly possible to set just how or why the trouble had originated, as many natural circumstances had conspired to give it rich and ample. The train suddenly was that it did not at most represent a special government as to subscribe a common feeling of dissatisfaction and distrust. The strikers, as a class, were neither barren nor fools, but honest, intelligent citizens, more prudent in their relations, and capable of sacrifice for principle's sake. What had so powerful ground of complaint, perhaps, that they had no hesitation that their wrongs would be righted sure to arrive in an abstract sense, and that it was their duty to make concessions—forgiving to a nature where the movement was that was to a just cause. It is necessary to choose methods with proper care and tact with.

The one substantiality when was said to Col. Pierce, the General Manager of the railroad, to General Chairman, who, with his other Brigade of Labor, had called here that gentleman to propose a plan of settlement. "You must not think," he began, "that these men are willing to labor solely for the mere purpose of getting a raise of wages. Their demands are not to be, but are simply the means to an end. They want recognition. They want to have their grievances heard and their wrongs righted. They want to be treated as men, and not as machines. They want to be allowed to have a voice in the management of the roads on which they work. They want to be consulted in matters which affect their welfare